Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Hei 3[1991]-256069

IMAGE FORMING DEVICE

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C. MARCH 2003
TRANSLATED BY THE RALPH MCELROY TRANSLATION COMPANY

JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE PATENT JOURNAL (A) KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. HEI 3[1991]-256069

Int. Cl.⁵:

G 03 G 15/01

Sequence Nos. for Office Use:

2122-2H

Filing No.:

Hei 2[1990]-54897

Filing Date:

March 6, 1990

Publication Date:

November 14, 1991

No. of Claims:

3 (Total of 8 pages)

Examination Request:

Not filed

IMAGE FORMING DEVICE

[Gazo keisei sochi]

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claims

1. Image forming device characterized in that it is equipped with

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a developing unit that has multiple developers and a moving body on which said multiple developers are mounted, and that moves a said moving body with a drive means to develop a prescribed color,

and a means that sets multiple home positions for said developing unit and moves the aforementioned developing unit to a prescribed home position in advance according to the color m mode setting.

[[]Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the original foreign text.]

- 2. The image forming device mentioned in Claim 1 where the positions of the aforementioned home positions are between each of the developers or directly below each developer.
- 3. The image forming device mentioned in Claim 1 where the home position movement of the developing unit based on the aforementioned color mode setting is performed at the time when the color mode is set or when the start switch is pressed.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

This invention relates to an image forming device that develops latent images formed on an image carrier with multiple developing units. Specifically, it relates to an image forming device with multiple developers mounted on a moving body that moves them to the developing position.

Prior art

An example of a conventional image forming device will be explained for an electrophotographic color printer. This color printer is normally equipped with developers for 4 colors: magenta, cyan, yellow, and black. The developers are mounted on a moving base, the developer for the required color is brought closer to the photosensitive drum by moving the moving base, and the latent image formed on the photosensitive drum is developed.

The sectional structure of this conventional type of image forming device is shown in Figure 12. As shown, each color developer (1M), (1C), (1Y) and (1BK) is disposed at equal spacing on moving base (1), and moving base (1) is moved left and right in the figure by moving motor (17) via a gear mechanism which is not shown. When the developer for the required color arrives directly beneath photosensitive drum (8), developing of that color is performed according to instructions from a control circuit. And in order to move each color developer (1M), (1C), (1Y) and (1BK) accurately and quickly to directly beneath the photosensitive drum, a pulse motor is used for moving motor (17). Additionally, a position that serves as reference has come to be required to move each color developer accurately to directly beneath the photosensitive drum. So a home position sensor (2) is furnished on the periphery of moving base (1), and a flag (3), for example, a light-blocking plate, that changes the output from home position sensor (2) at the home position is attached to moving base (1). Positioning of moving base (1) is controlled by driving moving motor (17) the number of rotations corresponding to the necessary distance to move each color developer (1M), (1C), (1Y) and (1BK) to directly below the photosensitive drum using the home position as reference point.

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Problems to be solved by the invention

However, with a conventional device with the aforementioned constitution, there is only one home position, so if yellow monochrome or black monochrome is set for the color mode, for example, the moving base must be moved at high speed at once to be ready for developing the latent image on the photosensitive drum, and this is a source of noise and vibration in the printer.

Thus the objective of this invention is to provide an image forming device that will change the home page position to make the distance the developers move shorter according to the color mode that is set, that will suppress noise and vibration caused by high-speed movement of the moving base as much as possible, and that will reduce heat produced by the motor driver.

Means to solve the problems

The aforementioned objective will be achieved with an image forming device relating to this invention. In short, this invention is an image forming device equipped with a developing unit that has multiple developers and a moving body on which said multiple developers are mounted, and that moves said moving body with a drive means to develop the prescribed color, and with a means that sets multiple home pages for said developing unit and moves the aforementioned developing unit in advance to a prescribed home position according to the color mode setting.

In accordance with preferred embodiments of this invention, The positions of the developing unit home positions are between each of the developers or directly beneath each developer, and home position movement of the developing unit according to the color mode setting is performed at the time the color mode is set or at the time the start switch is pressed.

Application examples

Application examples of this invention are explained in detail below with reference to the attached figures.

Figure 1 is an overall block diagram of first application example where this invention is applied to an electrophotographic color printer. Magenta developer (1M), cyan developer (1C), yellow developer (1Y) and black developer (1BK) are mounted on moving base (1) of the developing unit that moves horizontally as is normal. Home position sensor (2), first home position flag (3), second home position flag (4), and third home position flag (5) are attached to the reverse side of moving base (1).

Next the entire color printer sequence will be explained using the case of full color mode as an example. Normally, the developing unit stops when first home position flag (3) blocks the light to home position sensor (2) as shown in Figure 2. At this time, when color mode is set to full color by operating part (6) and start switch (7) is pressed, photosensitive drum (8) and transfer drum (9) start to rotate under the control of printer control circuit (31) and the surface of the photosensitive

drum is uniformly charted by charging unit (10). Next, an original, which is not shown, is scanned while being illuminated by original lighting lamp (11). The light reflected at this time is directed to lens system (14) by first mirror (12) and loop back mirror (13) and an image is formed on color image sensor (15). Image exposure is accomplished with laser light (E) that is modulated by a magenta image signal that is color separated by color image sensor (15), then an electrostatic latent image is formed on the photosensitive drum 8. Pulse motor (17) is then driven by drive signals from motor driver (16), and the developing unit is moved in the direction of arrow ① by a drive system, which is not shown, so that magenta developer (1M) is positioned directly beneath photosensitive drum (8). Here, in this state, the spacing between photosensitive drum (8) and magenta developer (1M) is too broad and developing will not be correct. So magenta developer (1M) is brought closer to photosensitive drum (8) by a lifting mechanism, which is not shown, simultaneous with movement of the developing unit and developing is then performed. At the same time, transfer paper that proceeds through paper feed guide (18) and resist roller (19) is electrostatically wrapped on transfer drum (9) by the action of adsorption charging unit (20) and contact roller (21) synchronous with prescribed timing.

Transfer drum (9) rotates in the direction of the arrow shown synchronized with photosensitive drum (8). The visible image developed by magenta developer (1M) is transferred to the transfer paper wrapped on transfer drum (9) by transfer charging unit (22). Transfer drum (9) continues to rotate and is prepared for the transfer of the next color (cyan in Figure 1).

At the same time, the charge in photosensitive drum (8) is eliminated by charging unit (23), it is cleaned by cleaning member (24), it is charged again by charging unit (10), and it is exposed in the aforementioned way by laser light (E) that is modulated by the next cyan image signal. During this period, the developing unit is moved horizontally in the direction of arrow ② shown in the opposite as for magenta. Cyan developer (1C) is made stationary at a prescribed developing position and the prescribed cyan developing is performed for the electrostatic latent image on the photosensitive drum.

Next, procedures such as the aforementioned are performed for both yellow and black. When the transfer of the four colors is completed, the charge in the four-color visible image on the transfer paper is eliminated by charging units (25) and (26). Next the visible image on the transfer paper is recharged by charging unit (27), the transfer paper is separated from transfer drum (9) by separating hook (28), and it is sent to fixing unit (30) by conveyor belt (29). The full color printer sequence is completed in this way, and the required full color print image is formed.

Next the home position movement operation based on each color mode setting relating to this invention will be explained while referring to the flowchart in Figure 5.

First, when the color mode is set to magenta monochrome, cyan monochrome, blue, green, red, three colors (magenta, cyan, yellow), and full color (magenta, cyan, yellow, black) at S1, the

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developing device remains at the normal home position shown in Figure 2 (first home position) rather than being moved (S2). Then when start switch (7) is pressed (S6), the developers required for each of the aforementioned color modes are moved to a prescribed position, and the series of copying operations as described above is performed (S7-S9), an image in the required color is formed, and the operation ends.

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Next, when the color mode is set to yellow monochrome at S1, the pulse motor is rotated at low speed (S3) and the developing unit is moved. The pulse motor is stopped (S4, S5) at the point where second home position flag (4) blocks the light to home position sensor (2) as shown in Figure 3, and the developing unit stops at the position shown in Figure 3. That is, in this case, the second home position will be the reference point for the developing unit. Then when start switch (7) is pressed (S6), the developers required for the aforementioned color mode (in this case, yellow developer (1Y)) are moved to the prescribed position using the second home position as reference, the series of copying operations as described above is performed (S7-S9), an image in the required color is formed, and the operation ends.

Next, when the color mode is set to black monochrome at S1, the pulse motor is rotated at low speed (S3) and the developing unit is moved. The pulse motor is stopped (S4, S5) at the point where third home position flag (5) blocks the light to home position sensor (2) as shown in Figure 4, and the developing unit stops at the position shown in Figure 4. That is, in this case, the third home position will be the reference point for the developing unit. Then when start switch (7) is pressed (S6), the developers required for the aforementioned color mode (in this case, black developer (1BK)) are moved to the prescribed position using the third home position as reference, the series of copying operations as described above is performed (S7-S9), an image in the required color is formed, and the operation ends. Here, when the color mode is set to yellow monochrome, in the aforementioned example, the developing unit is moved to the second home position, but even though it is moved to the third home position as in the case of black monochrome, the amount of movement by the developing unit at the time of developing is the same, so it makes no difference.

Figure 6 is a circuit block diagram of motor driver (16) that controls the movement of the aforementioned developing unit. Signals from home position sensor (2) and signals from printer control circuit (31) via signal line (603) (signals for whether or not the start switch has been pressed, etc.) are detected by CPU (601), drive signals are sent to motor driver (602), and operation, such as driving pulse motor (17), is performed. This circuit is known in this technical field, so a detailed explanation is omitted.

With the aforementioned first application example, the operation to move the developing unit to the home position is started immediately at the point where the color mode is set, but the operation to move the developing unit to the home position could also be started at the point where

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the start switch is pressed. A flowchart that explains the operation of this second application example is shown in Figure 7. As is clear from the figure, with this application example, the start switch on stage (S2) follows after the color mode setting stage (S1), and the original reading stage (S7) follows after the pulse motor stop stage (S6). Otherwise, it is the same as the aforementioned first application example, so an explanation is omitted.

With each of the aforementioned application examples, the first home position flag (3) is placed between magenta developer (1M) and cyan developer (1C), the second home position flag (4) between cyan developer (1C) and yellow developer (1Y), and the third home position flag (5) between yellow developer (1Y) and black developer (1BK). Thus each developer would be brought toward photosensitive drum (8) by a lifting mechanism, which is not shown, after it is moved directly beneath photosensitive drum (8) and the prescribed developing performed. With this application example, one home position flag is added, and each flag is placed directly beneath each developer as shown in Figure 8. The number of times the developers are moved during copying can be reduced by 1 because of this. The first home position with this application example is the position where first home position flag (801) blocks the light to home position sensor (2) as shown in Figure 8, and this position is also the normal home position for the developing unit.

In this third application example, when the color mode is set to magenta monochrome, blue, red, three colors (magenta, cyan, yellow) and full color (magenta, cyan, yellow, black), the developing unit remains at the normal home position (first home position) shown in Figure 8 rather than being moved. Then when start switch (7) is pressed, magenta developer (1M) is brought close to photosensitive drum (8) by a lifting mechanism, which is not shown, in this position, and the series of copying operations as described above is performed. Other than for magenta monochrome, in the case of blue, red, three colors and full colors the developer for the prescribed color is moved directly beneath photosensitive drum (8) according to the color mode, it is brought close to the photosensitive drum, the series of copying operations is performed, an image in the prescribed color is formed, and the operation ends.

Next, when the color mode is set to cyan monochrome or green, the pulse motor is rotated at low speed, the pulse motor is stopped at the point where second home position flag (802) blocks the light to home position sensor (2) as shown in Figure 9, and the developing unit stops at the position shown in Figure 9. Then when start switch (7) is pressed, cyan developer (1C) is brought close to photosensitive drum (8) by a lifting mechanism, which is not shown, at this second home position without moving, and the series of copying operation such as described above is performed. When green is set, the yellow developer (1Y) that follows the cyan developer (1C) is moved directly beneath photosensitive drum (8) using the aforementioned second home position as reference point, it is brought close to the photosensitive drum to perform the series of copying operations, a green image is produced, and operation ends.

Next, when the color mode is set to yellow monochrome, the pulse motor is rotated at low speed, the developing unit is moved, the pulse motor is stopped at the point where third home position flag (803) blocks the light to home position sensor (2) as shown in Figure 10, and the developing unit stops at the position shown in Figure 10. That is, in this case, the third home position will be as the developing unit reference point. Then when start switch (7) is pressed, yellow developer (1Y) is brought close to photosensitive drum (8) by a lifting mechanism, which is not shown, at this third home position without moving. A series of copying operations as discussed above is performed, a yellow image is produced, and operation ends.

Next, when the color mode is set to black monochrome, the pulse motor is rotated at low speed, the developing unit is moved, the pulse motor is stopped at the point where fourth home position flag (804) blocks the light to home position sensor (2), and the developing unit stops at the position shown in Figure 11. That is, in this case, the fourth home position will be the developing unit reference point. Then when start switch (7) is pressed, black developer (1BK) is brought close to photosensitive drum (8) by a lifting mechanism, which is not shown, at this fourth home position without moving. A series of copying operations as discussed above is performed, a black image is produced, and operation ends.

In this way, with this third application example, there is the advantage that the number of times the developers move during copying operations can be reduced by 1 from the aforementioned first and second application examples.

With each of the aforementioned application examples, a case where this invention was applied to an electrophotographic color printer was explained, but this invention is not limited to an electrophotographic system. It can also be applied to an electrostatic recording system, and of course it can also be applied to image forming devices other than color printers.

Effect of the invention

As explained above, with the image forming device based on this invention, the position of the home position of the developing unit is changed according to the color mode that is set, and the distance the developing unit movers at the developing stage is shortened. So there are significant effects, e.g., noise and vibration produced by high-speed movement of the moving base to which the developers are attached can be suppressed as much as possible, and heating by the motor driver can also be reduced.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a schematic cross section that shows a first application example where this invention is applied to an electrophotographic color printer.

Figures 2 through 4 are each schematic cross sections that show the home positions of the developing unit in the first application example.

Figure 5 is a flowchart that explains the home position movement operation by the first application example.

Figure 6 is a circuit block diagram of the motor driver that moves the developing unit.

Figure 7 is a flowchart that explains the home position movement operation of a second application example of an image forming device based on this invention.

Figures 8 through 11 are each schematic cross sections that show the home positions of the developing unit in a third application example of an image forming device based on this invention.

Figure 12 is a schematic cross section that shows one example of a conventional image forming device.

1 Moving base

1M Magenta developer

1C Cyan developer

1Y Yellow developer

1BK Black developer

2 Home position sensor

3, 801 First home position flag

4, 802 Second home position flag

5, 803 Third home position flag

7 Start switch

8 Photosensitive drum

16 Motor driver

17 Pulse motor

804 Fourth home position flag

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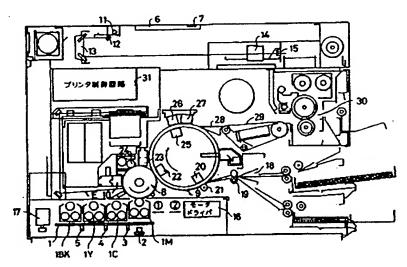


Figure 1

Key: 16 31 Motor driver

Printer control circuit

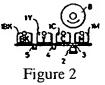
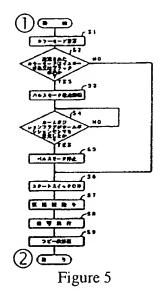




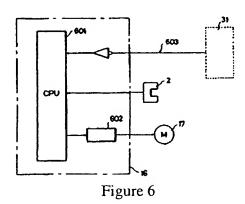
Figure 3



Figure 4



Key: 1 Start 2 End SI Color mode setting Is set color mode yellow monochrome or black monochrome? **S**2 **S**3 Low-speed pulse motor rotation Has home position flag blocked light to home position sensor? **S4** Pulse motor stops **S**5 Start switch on **S6 S**7 Original read Copying operation S8 Copied sheet delivered **S9**



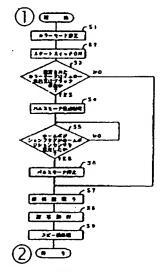


Figure 7

Key: Start 1 2 End S1Color mode setting **S2** Starts switch on

Is set color mode yellow monochrome or black monochrome? **S**3

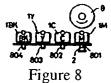
S4 Low-speed pulse motor rotation

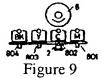
S5 Has home position flag blocked light to home position sensor?

S6 Pulse motor stops **S**7 Original read

S8

Copying operation Copied sheet delivered **S9**





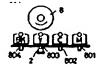
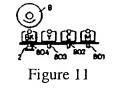


Figure 10



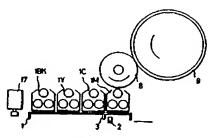


Figure 12

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

03-256069

(43) Date of publication of application: 14.11.1991

(51)Int.CI.

G03G 15/01

(21) Application number: 02-054697

(71)Applicant: CANON INC

(22) Date of filing:

06.03.1990

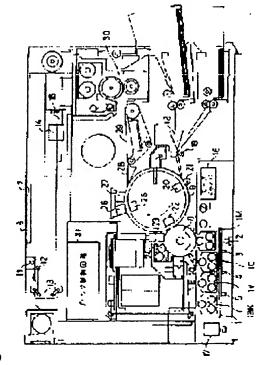
(72)Inventor: KUMAGAI SHIGEMI

(54) IMAGE FORMING DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To suppress a noise and a vibration caused by the high-speed movement of a mobile table attached to a developing unit by changing the home position of a developing device according to a color mode, and shortening the moving distance of developing unit at a developing stage.

CONSTITUTION: Magenta 1M, cyan 1C, yellow, and black developing units 1Y, and 1BK are mounted on the mobile table 1 of a horizontally mobile type developing device. On the other hand, a home position sensor 2, and first, second, and third home position flags 3, 4, and 5 are attached to the black side of the mobile table 1. Then, the home position is changed so that the moving distance of the developing unit is shortened according to



a set color mode. Thus, the noise and vibration caused by the high-speed movement of the mobile table 1 can be suppressed.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than

PTO 2003-2347 S.T.I.C. Translations Branch

⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

①特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

平3-256069

Dint. Cl. 1

識別記号

庁内整理番号

❸公開 平成3年(1991)11月14日

G 03 G 15/01

113 Z

2122-2H

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 3 (全8頁)

の発明の名称 画像形成装置

②特 颐 平2-54697

砂出 願 平2(1990)3月6日

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1. 発明の名称 顔像形成装置

2. 特許消求の範囲

1) 複数の現象器と鉄複数の現像器を搭載する移動はとを構え、鉄移動体を駆動手段で移動をせて 所定の色の現像を行なう現像装置と、

」、放現改装置に対して複数のホームポジションを 設定し、カラーモードの設定に応じて前記現像装置を所定のホームポジションに予め移動させる手段

とを具備することを特徴とする面像形成装置。 2) 前記ホームポジションの位置は各現像器の関 又は各現像器の真下である請求項1記載の面像形 成装置。

3)前記カラーモード設定による現像装置のホームポンション移動動作は、カラーモードが設定された時点、又はスタートスイッチが押された時点

で行なわれる請求項1記載の画像形成装置。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

連載上の利用分野

本発明は微胞様体に形成した影像を凝数の現像装置により現像する翻像形成装置に関し、特に、複数の現像器を移動体に搭載して現像位置へ移動する画像形成装置に関する。

気呆の技術

従来の画像形成装置の一例として、電子写真方式のカラーブリンタについて説明する。このカラーブリンタは通常マゼンタ、シアン、イエロー、ブラックの4色分の現像器を表飾しており、これらの現像器を移動台の上に配置し、移動台を動かすことによって必要な色の現像器を感光体ドラムに近接させ、感光体ドラムに形成された潜像の現像を行なっている。

従来のこの間の画像形成装置の断面構造を第 1 2 図に示す。図示するように、各色の現像器 1 M、 1 C、 1 Y、 1 B K を移動台 1 に毎期隔に

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配置し、移動モーク17によって図示しないギャ 機構を介して移動台しを図において左右に移動さ せる。必要な色の現像器が悪光体ドラム名の其下 にまたときに、制御回路の指示によりその色の表 歩が行なわれる。また、多色の現像群 L M 。 1 C. 1 Y、1 B K を正確に、しかも迅度に感光 はドラムの真下に移動させるために移動モータ 17にはパルスモークが使用されている。 さら に、各色現象器を正確に感光体ドラムの具下に移 動させるには基準となる位置が必要になってくる ので、移動台」の周辺にホームポジションセンサ 2を設け、ホームポジションでホームポジション センサ2の出力を変化させる、例えば、必光振な どのフラグ3を移動台1に取付けている。この ホームポジションを基準点として各色の現像器 1 M、 1 C、 1 Y、 1 8 Kを感光体ドラムの質下 に移動させるのに必要な距離に相当する回転数だ け移動モータ17を緊動することにより、移動台 1の位置決め劉御を行なっている。

発明が解決しようとする疑題

に応じて前記現像装置を所定のホームポジション に干め移動させる手段とを具備する画像形成装置 である。

本発明の好きしい思想によれば、現像装置のホームポジションの位置は各現像器の間又は各現像器の間又は各現像器の間ではよる ではいまであり、またカラーモード設定による ではなぜのホームポジション移動動作は、カラー モードが設定された時点、又はスタートスイッチ が押された時点で行なわれる。

医施男

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以下、本発明の実施例について革付図面を季照して作締に説明する。

第1 図は本発明を電子写真方式のカラーブリンクに適用した第1 の実施例の全体領成図である。 適無のように水平移動式の現像装置の移動台 1 の上にはマゼンク現像器 1 M、シアン現像器 1 C、イエロー 現像器 1 Y、及びブラック現像器 1 T の の 異 の にはホームボジションセンサ 2 と 第 1 ホームボジションフラグ 3 、 第 2 ホームボジションフラグ

しかしながら、上記構成のは来の基盤ではホームポジションは1個所しかないため、例えば、カラーモードにイエロー是色やブラック組色等を設定した場合には、悪光体ドラム上の泡炉の現像に間に合わせるため高速で一気に移動さを動かす必要があり、これがブリンクの騒音や感動の原因になっていた。

従って、本発明の目的は、設定されたカラーモードに応じて現像器の移動距離が短くなるようにホームポジションの位置を変え、移動台の高速移動による程音や振動を使力抑え、かつモータドライバの発熱を減少させるようにした画像形成装置を提供することにある。

課題を解決するための手段

上記目的は本見明に係る画像形成装置によって 速度される。要約すれば、本見明は、複数の規像 器と拡複数の現像数を搭載する移動体とを個え、 試移動体を駆動手段で移動させて所定の色の現像 を行なう現像装置と、該現像装置に対して複数の ホームポジションを設定し、カラーモードの設定

4. 及び第3ホームポジションフラグ5が取付け られている。

次に、このカラーブリンタ全体のシーケンスに ついてフルカラーモードの場合を例に取って説明 する。通常、現像装置は終2回に示すようにホー ムポジションセンサ2を用1ホームポジションフ ラグ3が芝光した状態で伊止している。このと さ、投作部6にてカラーモードにフルカラーを数 足し、スタートスイッチでを押すと、ブリンタ制 如回路31の制御により感光体ドラム8及び低写 ドラム9が回転を始め、帯電器10によって感光 体ドラム表面が均一に符覧される。次に、箇示し ない原稿を原稿無明ランプ11によって無財しな がら定益し、そのときの反射光を求しミラー 1 2 及び折返しミラー 1 3 を介してレンズ系 14に導き、カラーイメージセンサ15に結像を せる。カラーイメージセンサ15によって色分離 されたマゼンタ画像信号により変調されたレーザ 光モにより画像露光が行なわれ、感光はドラム 8上に計写階値が形成される。そしてモータドラ

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医写ドラム9は感光体ドラム8と同期して図示 矢印方向に回転しており、マゼンク現象器1Mで 現象された関係は転写存電器22によって医写ド ラム9に巻き付けられた転写板に転写される。 転 写ドラム9はそのまま回転を触続し、次の色(第 1 関においてはシアン)の転写に個える。

一方、玉光はドラム8は将電器23により除電

まず、S)においてカラーモードがマゼンタ単色、ブルー・グリーン、レッドで、シアン、イエロー)及びフルカラー(マゼンタ、シアン、イエロー・及びファク)に設定された場合には、第2回に示すン)のままで現像芸術のは行なわない(S を)、上記各カラードに必要な現像で成るれた(S 7~S 9)所要の色の画像が作成され、動作が終了する。

次に、SIにおいてカラーモードがイエロー単色に設定された場合には、バルスモータが低速で回転されて(S3)現象装置が移動され、用3回に示すように第2ホームボジションフラグ4がホームボジションセンサ2を適光した時点で繋がれるモータが停止され(S4、S5)。現象装置は第3ホームボジションが現金装置の基準点とな

され、クリーニング部材24によってクリーニングされ、再び発電器10によって帯電され、次のシアン画像信号により変調されたレーザ光上によって飛記のような露光を受ける。この間に規模要置はマゼンタのときとは反対の図示矢印のの方向に水平移動され、シアン現象器1Cが所定の現像位置に定置されていて感光体ドラム上の静電潜像に対し所定のシアンの現像を行なう。

焼いて、上記のような行程をそれぞれイエロー及びブラックに対して行ない、4色分の底写が終了すると、転耳紙上の4色類像は各帯電器25、26により練覧され、次いで帯電器27により底写紙上の繋像が再帯電きれ、分離爪28によって転写紙が転写ドラム9より分離され、搬送ペルト29で定着器30に送られる。かくして、一連のフルカラーブリント画像が形成される。

次に、本見明に係る各種カラーモード設定によるホームポジション移動制作について第5回のフローチャートを参照しながら送得する。

る。そしてスタートスイッチでが押されると (56)、この第2ホームポジションを基準にして上記カラーモードに必要な現象器(この場合にはイエロー販像器 J Y)が所定の位置に移動され、上述したような一連の複写動作が行なわれて (57~59)所要の色の画像が作成され、動作が終了する。

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IS7~59) 所要の色の画像が作成され、動作が終了する。なお、カラーモードがイエロー単色に設定された場合に、上述の例では現像装置を第2ホームポジションまで移動させたが、ブラック単色の場合のように第3ホームポジションまで移動させても、現像時における現像装置の移動形置は同じになるので、差し支えない。

第6回は上述した現象製質の移動を制御するモータドライバ16の回路構成図であり、CPU601によってホームボジションセンサ2からの信号やプリンタ新御回路31からの信号線603を介しての信号(スタートスイッチが符されたか否かの信号等)を検知し、モータドライブ係602に駆動信号を送り、バルスモータ17を駆動する等の動作を行なうものである。かかる回路はこの技術分野では周知であるので詳細な設明は省略する。

上記第1の実施例では現後装置のホームポジションへの移動動作をカラーモードが設定された 時点で直ちに開始させたが、スタートスイッチを

に、各フラグを各色現像器の真下に配置したものである。これにより推写動作中の現像器の移動回数を1回減らすことができる。本実施別での第1本ームボジションは、栗8回に示すように、ホームボジションセンサ2を第1ホームボジションでもフラグ801が変光する位置であり、この位置がまた、現像装置の過常のホームボジションでもある。

この第3の実施例においては、カラーモードがマゼンタ単色、ブルー、レッド、3色カラー(マゼンタ、シアン、イエロー、ブラック)にはカラーででは、現像質量は第8回に示すンション、イエロー、ボッションには第1のに対していると、この位置によりではない。そで図示によりではよりではよりない。この位置によりなが得されると、この位置によりないにはないが得った。上述したような一道のブルーにはかけないのでは、3色カラー、及びフルカラーの第3の表

押した時点で現像袋製のホームボジションへの移動助作を開始させるようにしてもよい。 この 第2の実施例の動作を設明するフローチャートを男フ図に示す。 図から明報なように、本実施例ではカラーモード設定段階(S 1)の次にスタートスイッチオン段階(S 2)が疑さ、バルスモータ神止段階(S 6)の次に原稿談取り 独階(S 7)が続くが、その他の点では上記第1の実施例と同じであるのでその説明を省略する。

は、設定されたカラーモードに応じて所定の色の 現像器が駆光体ドラム8の貫下に移動され、寒光 体ドラムに近付けられて一道の複写動作が行なわれ、所受の色の画像が作成され、動作が終了する。

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8 の文下に移動され、悪光はドラムに近付けられて~ 逆の復写動作が行なわれ、緑色の画像が作成され、動作が終了する。

次に、カラーモードがブラック単色に設定された場合には、バルスモータが母送で回転されて現 健装置が移動され、第11回に示すように第

かくして、この第3の実施例では上記第1及び 第2の実施例の場合より複写動作中の現象器の移 動図数を1回線らすことができる利点がある。

上記各集権例では本発明を電子写真方式のカラーブリンタに適用した場合について説明した が、本発明は電子写真方式に限らず、静電記録方 式のカラーブリンタにも選解することができ、勿 論カラーブリンタ以外の関係形成装置にも適用で きるものである。

発明の効果

以上提明したように、本発明による画像形成技 課は設定されたカラーモードに応じて現像装置の ホームボジションの位置を変え、現像段階での現 像野の移動能験を短くしたので、現像群を取付け た移動台の高速移動による軽音や援助を優力和え ることができ、またモータドライバの発熱も減少 できる等の顕著な効果がある。

4. 図面の扇串な説明

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第1図は本発明を電子写真方式のカラーブリンクに適用した第1の実施例を示す 最略折回図である。

第2図乃至第4図は第1の実施例における現象 装置のホームポジションを示すそれぞれ最略断面 図である。

〒 5 図は第1の実施例のホームボジション移動 動作を説明するフローチャートである。

第6回は現像装置を移動させるモータドライバの回路構成図である。

. . .

第7回は本発明による画像形成製製の第2の実 時間のホームポジション移動動作を説明するフローチャートである。

第8回乃至第11回は本発明による画像形成装置の第3の実験側における現像装置のホームポジションを示すそれぞれ観覧断節図である。

第12回は従来の副像形成装置の一例を示す数 略断箇因である。

1:移動台

IM:マゼンク児母器

IC:シアン現像器

1 Y: イエロー現金器

1BK:ブラック現番器

2:ホームポジションセンサ

3、801;第1ホームポジションフラグ

4、802:第2ホームポジションフラグ

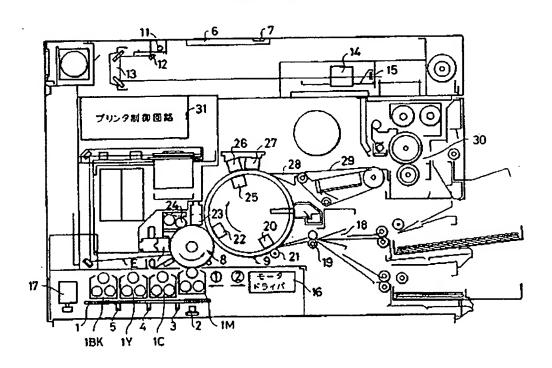
5、803:第3ホームポジションフラグ

て:スタートスイッチ

8:感光体ドラム

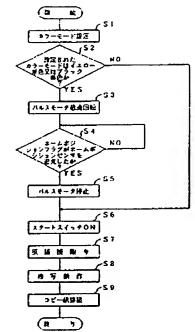
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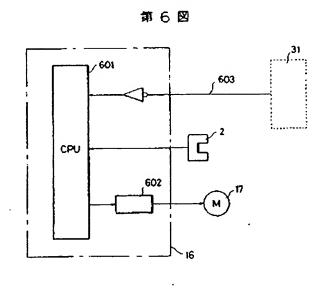
第 1 図

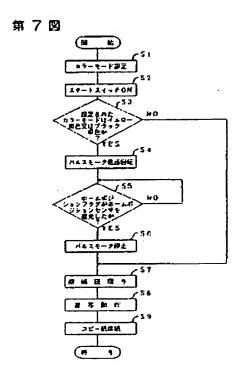


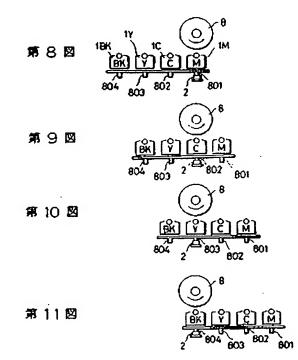
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第5图









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